

The Free Press

G. W. & G. G. BENEDICT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

For terms see last page.

BURLINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1862.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

\$1.25 a year.

The Terms of subscription for the Week

Free Press, from and after April 1st

1862, are as follows:

In advance, per year, \$1.25

Within 3 mos. from date of

subscription, 1.50

After 3 mos. and within a year, 1.75

After the close of the subscrip-

tion's year, 2.00

This is a reduction of about twenty

percent to advance subscribers. Our

Weekly will henceforth cost our subscri-

bers in this State, in advance, less than the

price of any other paper published here, while

it will lack in no essential of a large and

well conducted family journal. It gives

twenty to twenty-five long columns of read-

ing matter, which is more than is furnished

by any other paper in this section. It gives

LATE AND FULL WAR NEWS.

INTERESTING ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAREFULLY SELECTED MISCELLANEOUS

ARTICLES.

THE LATEST STATEMENTS OF THE

LOCAL, STATE, COUNTY AND

TOWN INTELLIGENCE.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE

WEEK, UP TO THURSDAY

EVENING.

Its price is \$1.25 a year in advance.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:

FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.

For Lieutenant Governor:

PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.

For Treasurer:

JOHN B. PAGE, of Randolph.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator:

G. E. EDMUNDS, of Burlington.

J. P. CLARK, of Milton.

A. C. WILSON, of Williston.

For Assistant Judge:

ANDREW WARREN, of Jericho.

LYMAN HALL, of Shelburne.

For Judge of Probate:

T. E. WALKER, of Burlington.

For State Attorney:

R. S. TAPP, of Burlington.

For Sheriff:

N. B. FLANAGAN, of Burlington.

For High Sheriff:

R. S. BLODGETT, of Jericho.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The force of the President's last procla-

mation will be understood by examining the

provisions of the act to which he refers. By

the fifth provision it was made the duty of

the President "to cause the seizure of all the

estate and property, stocks, credits and effects" of sundry classes of per-

sons, and "to apply and use the same for the

support of the army of the United States."

These classes embraced persons who, after the passage of the act, should have

acted officially in the service of the so-called

Confederate States, or of States belonging

thereto, or have taken the oath to support

the constitution of the so-called Confederate

States, also persons who, owning property in

any loyal State or Territory or in the Dis-

trict of Columbia, shall after the passage of

the act "assist, and give aid and comfort to the

rebellion." All sales, transfers and con-

veyances of any such property by the

previous owner or his estate null and void;

and any suit brought by such person to re-

cover the property, is effectually barred by

alleging and proving that the claimant is

one of the persons specified in the section.

In reference to these traitorous officials,

and the traitorous adherents of treason and

rebellion also who reside in loyal States, no

special notice is required. For them the

act took effect from its passage. But the

sixth section provides that "any person

within any State or Territory of the United

States, other than those (viz. loyal States,

&c.) named as aforesaid, who after the pas-

sage of the act being engaged in armed re-

bellion shall not within sixty days after

public warning and proclamation duly given

and made by the President of the United

States, cease to aid, countenance and aid

such rebellion and return to his allegiance to

the United States, shall come under the

penalty specified in the fifth section, and it

shall be the duty of the President to seize

and use the property of such individual as

before provided. That proclamation and

warning the President has now made, and

the sixty days of grace for all to whom

the section refers, began to run from and

after the 25th day of July, 1862. Its effect

on multitudes in the rebel States must be

great.

A BAD PLAN.

There are grave objections to the plan

of obtaining recruits by the bounty system, now

so extensively on trial throughout New Eng-

land and New York.

1. It does not always prove as speedy

and effective as might be expected—the

recruit whose patriotism needs the spur

of a bounty, being often apt to hang

back, in order to see if the offer of fifty dol-

lars extra will not be made a hundred, if

necessary, in order to secure him, and

if a hundred will not be made one hundred

and fifty.

2. It unavoidably creates jealousy among

the troops already enlisted or in the field,

to find that one result of their early respon-

siveness to the country's call is that they receive

smaller compensation than their more tardy

corades.

3. It is appeal to mercenary rather than

to patriotic motives; and the class of recruits

so secured is not always the most desirable.

4. It has been known to encourage de-

sertions—men deserting from their regiments

to enlist again elsewhere, and thus to secure

the bounty over and over again.

5. It adds enormously to the expense

of the war.

6. Our State already pays the soldiers better

than any other. The extra pay of seven dol-

lars a month over and above the Government

pay and bounties, is in effect a bounty of two

hundred and fifty-two dollars for the three

years term of service. The cost to the

State of this most liberal provision will be,

if we keep our contingent of 10,000 men in

the field, \$840,000 per annum—nearly one

million dollars a year—for a State whose total

expenditures, before the war, have never

exceeded two hundred thousand a year. It is

wise to add still further to this expense by

the offer of town or county bounties?

THE WAR MEETING.

In spite of the rain, the Town Hall was crowded to overflowing Monday evening. There was a fair sprinkling of ladies, and a number of citizens of the Towns around in the crowd, which filled every seat and most of the standing room in the Hall, while many went from the doors unable to gain an entrance.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Daniel Roberts, and Lieut. Gov. Underwood was chosen President, and Wm. H. Hoyt, Esq., Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Underwood, with a remark or two on the importance of the crisis and the duty of the State to fulfill its pledge of support to the Government to the last man and last dollar, introduced Hon. F. E. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Woodbridge, after some remarks complimentary to the gentlemen who were to succeed him as speakers, went into a brief review of some of the issues of the year past, the original turn of the Union, the constitutional guarantees for Slavery, the doctrine of nullification, and the question of slavery in the territories. He said his views on slavery were those of Vermont. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound.

It would be a pity if it would have its death wound. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound. It would be a pity if it would have its death wound. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor: FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.

For Lieutenant Governor: PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.

For Treasurer: JOHN B. PAGE, of Randolph.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator: G. E. EDMUNDS, of Burlington.

J. P. CLARK, of Milton.

A. C. WILSON, of Williston.

For Assistant Judge: ANDREW WARREN, of Jericho.

LYMAN HALL, of Shelburne.

For Judge of Probate: T. E. WALKER, of Burlington.

For State Attorney: R. S. TAPP, of Burlington.

For Sheriff: N. B. FLANAGAN, of Burlington.

For High Sheriff: R. S. BLODGETT, of Jericho.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The force of the President's last proclamation will be understood by examining the provisions of the act to which he refers. By the fifth provision it was made the duty of the President "to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, stocks, credits and effects" of sundry classes of persons, and "to apply and use the same for the support of the army of the United States."

These classes embraced persons who, after the passage of the act, should have acted officially in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or of States belonging thereto, or have taken the oath to support the constitution of the so-called Confederate States, also persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory or in the District of Columbia, shall after the passage of the act "assist, and give aid and comfort to the rebellion." All sales, transfers and conveyances of any such property by the previous owner or his estate null and void; and any suit brought by such person to recover the property, is effectually barred by alleging and proving that the claimant is one of the persons specified in the section.

In reference to these traitorous officials, and the traitorous adherents of treason and rebellion also who reside in loyal States, no special notice is required. For them the act took effect from its passage. But the sixth section provides that "any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those (viz. loyal States, &c.) named as aforesaid, who after the passage of the act being engaged in armed rebellion shall not within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and aid such rebellion and return to his allegiance to the United States, shall come under the penalty specified in the fifth section, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use the property of such individual as before provided. That proclamation and warning the President has now made, and the sixty days of grace for all to whom the section refers, began to run from and after the 25th day of July, 1862. Its effect on multitudes in the rebel States must be great.

A BAD PLAN.

There are grave objections to the plan of obtaining recruits by the bounty system, now so extensively on trial throughout New England and New York.

1. It does not always prove as speedy and effective as might be expected—the recruit whose patriotism needs the spur of a bounty, being often apt to hang back, in order to see if the offer of fifty dollars extra will not be made a hundred, if necessary, in order to secure him, and if a hundred will not be made one hundred and fifty.

2. It unavoidably creates jealousy among the troops already enlisted or in the field, to find that one result of their early responsiveness to the country's call is that they receive smaller compensation than their more tardy comrades.

3. It is appeal to mercenary rather than to patriotic motives; and the class of recruits so secured is not always the most desirable.

4. It has been known to encourage desertions—men deserting from their regiments to enlist again elsewhere, and thus to secure the bounty over and over again.

5. It adds enormously to the expense of the war.

6. Our State already pays the soldiers better than any other. The extra pay of seven dollars a month over and above the Government pay and bounties, is in effect a bounty of two hundred and fifty-two dollars for the three years term of service. The cost to the State of this most liberal provision will be, if we keep our contingent of 10,000 men in the field, \$840,000 per annum—nearly one million dollars a year—for a State whose total expenditures, before the war, have never exceeded two hundred thousand a year. It is wise to add still further to this expense by the offer of town or county bounties?

about to return, and I propose to see it through to the end. We hear much of sending our boys. We have sent our soldiers are mainly young men. The army needs an element of older men, to give strength and firmness to the spirit of our brave boys. The South has sent her middle aged as well as the young; every able-bodied man there is in the army. Let the North do likewise and how long can this thing last? But our farms and business districts are. Are we to make no sacrifice? We must have our farms, our law offices, our families. We must go, not for money, but for glory, but for our country—to save our country. And we must remember that there are here as in God's hands, and that we are always safe in the path of duty. He hoped to meet many of those before him, in the army.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Woodbridge, after some remarks complimentary to the gentlemen who were to succeed him as speakers, went into a brief review of some of the issues of the year past, the original turn of the Union, the constitutional guarantees for Slavery, the doctrine of nullification, and the question of slavery in the territories. He said his views on slavery were those of Vermont. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound.

It would be a pity if it would have its death wound. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound. It would be a pity if it would have its death wound. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor: FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.

For Lieutenant Governor: PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.

For Treasurer: JOHN B. PAGE, of Randolph.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator: G. E. EDMUNDS, of Burlington.

J. P. CLARK, of Milton.

A. C. WILSON, of Williston.

For Assistant Judge: ANDREW WARREN, of Jericho.

LYMAN HALL, of Shelburne.

For Judge of Probate: T. E. WALKER, of Burlington.

For State Attorney: R. S. TAPP, of Burlington.

For Sheriff: N. B. FLANAGAN, of Burlington.

For High Sheriff: R. S. BLODGETT, of Jericho.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The force of the President's last proclamation will be understood by examining the provisions of the act to which he refers. By the fifth provision it was made the duty of the President "to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, stocks, credits and effects" of sundry classes of persons, and "to apply and use the same for the support of the army of the United States."

These classes embraced persons who, after the passage of the act, should have acted officially in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or of States belonging thereto, or have taken the oath to support the constitution of the so-called Confederate States, also persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory or in the District of Columbia, shall after the passage of the act "assist, and give aid and comfort to the rebellion." All sales, transfers and conveyances of any such property by the previous owner or his estate null and void; and any suit brought by such person to recover the property, is effectually barred by alleging and proving that the claimant is one of the persons specified in the section.

In reference to these traitorous officials, and the traitorous adherents of treason and rebellion also who reside in loyal States, no special notice is required. For them the act took effect from its passage. But the sixth section provides that "any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those (viz. loyal States, &c.) named as aforesaid, who after the passage of the act being engaged in armed rebellion shall not within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and aid such rebellion and return to his allegiance to the United States, shall come under the penalty specified in the fifth section, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use the property of such individual as before provided. That proclamation and warning the President has now made, and the sixty days of grace for all to whom the section refers, began to run from and after the 25th day of July, 1862. Its effect on multitudes in the rebel States must be great.

A BAD PLAN.

There are grave objections to the plan of obtaining recruits by the bounty system, now so extensively on trial throughout New England and New York.

1. It does not always prove as speedy and effective as might be expected—the recruit whose patriotism needs the spur of a bounty, being often apt to hang back, in order to see if the offer of fifty dollars extra will not be made a hundred, if necessary, in order to secure him, and if a hundred will not be made one hundred and fifty.

2. It unavoidably creates jealousy among the troops already enlisted or in the field, to find that one result of their early responsiveness to the country's call is that they receive smaller compensation than their more tardy comrades.

3. It is appeal to mercenary rather than to patriotic motives; and the class of recruits so secured is not always the most desirable.

4. It has been known to encourage desertions—men deserting from their regiments to enlist again elsewhere, and thus to secure the bounty over and over again.

5. It adds enormously to the expense of the war.

6. Our State already pays the soldiers better than any other. The extra pay of seven dollars a month over and above the Government pay and bounties, is in effect a bounty of two hundred and fifty-two dollars for the three years term of service. The cost to the State of this most liberal provision will be, if we keep our contingent of 10,000 men in the field, \$840,000 per annum—nearly one million dollars a year—for a State whose total expenditures, before the war, have never exceeded two hundred thousand a year. It is wise to add still further to this expense by the offer of town or county bounties?

about to return, and I propose to see it through to the end. We hear much of sending our boys. We have sent our soldiers are mainly young men. The army needs an element of older men, to give strength and firmness to the spirit of our brave boys. The South has sent her middle aged as well as the young; every able-bodied man there is in the army. Let the North do likewise and how long can this thing last? But our farms and business districts are. Are we to make no sacrifice? We must have our farms, our law offices, our families. We must go, not for money, but for glory, but for our country—to save our country. And we must remember that there are here as in God's hands, and that we are always safe in the path of duty. He hoped to meet many of those before him, in the army.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Woodbridge, after some remarks complimentary to the gentlemen who were to succeed him as speakers, went into a brief review of some of the issues of the year past, the original turn of the Union, the constitutional guarantees for Slavery, the doctrine of nullification, and the question of slavery in the territories. He said his views on slavery were those of Vermont. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound.

It would be a pity if it would have its death wound. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound. It would be a pity if it would have its death wound. It is a curse which destroys the people whom it exists; but he believed that slavery had not its death wound.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor: FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro.

For Lieutenant Governor: PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.

For Treasurer: JOHN B. PAGE, of Randolph.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator: G. E. EDMUNDS, of Burlington.

J. P. CLARK, of Milton.

A. C. WILSON, of Williston.

For Assistant Judge: ANDREW WARREN, of Jericho.

LYMAN HALL, of Shelburne.

For Judge of Probate: T. E. WALKER, of Burlington.

For State Attorney: R. S. TAPP, of Burlington.

For Sheriff: N. B. FLANAGAN, of Burlington.

For High Sheriff: R. S. BLODGETT, of Jericho.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The force of the President's last proclamation will be understood by examining the provisions of the act to which he refers. By the fifth provision it was made the duty of the President "to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, stocks, credits and effects" of sundry classes of persons, and "to apply and use the same for the support of the army of the United States."

These classes embraced persons who, after the passage of the act, should have acted officially in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or of States belonging thereto, or have taken the oath to support the constitution of the so-called Confederate States, also persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory or in the District of Columbia, shall after the passage of the act "assist, and give aid and comfort to the rebellion." All sales, transfers and conveyances of any such property by the previous owner or his estate null and void; and any suit brought by such person to recover the property, is effectually barred by alleging and proving that the claimant is one of the persons specified in the section.

In reference to these traitorous officials, and the traitorous adherents of treason and rebellion also who reside in loyal States, no special notice is required. For them the act took effect from its passage. But the sixth section provides that "any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those (viz. loyal States, &c.) named as aforesaid, who after the passage of the act being engaged in armed rebellion shall not within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and aid such rebellion and return to his allegiance to the United States, shall come under the penalty specified in the fifth section, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use the property of such individual as before provided. That proclamation and warning the President has now made, and the sixty days of grace for all to whom the section refers, began to run from and after the 25th day of July, 1862. Its effect on multitudes in the rebel States must be great.

A BAD PLAN.

There are grave objections to the plan of obtaining recruits by the bounty system, now so extensively on trial throughout New England and New York.

1. It does not always prove as speedy and effective as might be expected—the recruit whose patriotism needs the spur of a bounty, being often apt to hang back, in order to see if the offer of fifty dollars extra will not be made a hundred, if necessary, in order to secure him, and if a hundred will not be made one hundred and fifty.

2. It unavoidably creates jealousy among the troops already enlisted or in the field, to find that one result of their early responsiveness to the country's call is that they receive smaller compensation than their more tardy comrades.

3. It is appeal to mercenary rather than to patriotic motives; and the class of recruits so secured is not always the most desirable.

4. It has been known to encourage desertions—men deserting from their regiments to enlist again elsewhere, and thus to secure the bounty over and over again.

5. It adds enormously to the expense of the war.

6. Our State already pays the soldiers better than any other. The extra pay of seven dollars a month over and above the Government pay and bounties, is in effect a bounty of two hundred and fifty-two dollars for the three years term of service. The cost to the State of this most liberal provision will be, if we keep our contingent of 10,000 men in the field, \$840,000 per annum—nearly one million dollars a year—for a State whose total expenditures, before the war, have never exceeded two hundred thousand a year. It is wise to add still further to this expense by the offer of town or county bounties?

about to return, and I propose to see it through to the end. We hear much of sending our boys. We have sent our soldiers are mainly young men. The army needs an element of older men, to give strength and firmness to the spirit of our brave boys. The South has sent her middle aged as well as the young; every able-bodied man there is in the army. Let the North do likewise and how long can this thing last? But our farms and business districts are. Are we to make no sacrifice? We must have our farms, our law offices, our families. We must go, not for money, but for glory, but for our country—to save our country. And we must remember that there are here as in God's hands, and that we are always safe in the path of duty. He hoped to meet many of those before him, in the army.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Woodbridge, after some remarks complimentary to the gentlemen who were to succeed him as speakers, went into a brief review of some of the issues of the year past, the original turn of the Union, the constitutional guarantees for Slavery, the doctrine of nullification, and the question of slavery